



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

After discussing the eruptive origin and theory of chemical deposit which have been advanced to explain the occurrence of these ores, the writer argues that they are formed from beds of glauconite, and gives a rather lengthy discussion of the occurrence, structural features, and decomposition products of glauconite. He sums up his conclusions as follows:

1. At the beginning the rock was probably of sedimentary nature, consisting mainly of glauconitic grains with probably some associated calcareous and siliceous matter.
2. The elevation of the beds exposed them to atmospheric agencies which decomposed the glauconite into silica and iron oxide.
3. The various stages of decomposition and certain reconstructive processes have produced the present phases of the iron-bearing rock.
4. The iron is concentrated in the regions of greatest oxidation; the silica in the regions of least oxidation.

T. C. HOPKINS.

---

*The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology, and Trade in the United States and Other Countries, from the Earliest Times to the end of 1893.* Annual. Vol. II., pp. 894 + XL., and six plates. Price \$5. R. P. Rothwell, Editor, Scientific Publishing Co., N. Y.

Volume II. of the Mineral Industry, while following the general plan of the first volume, covers several new topics and discusses some of them at greater length, so that there is increase in size of more than a third over the first volume. The fact that but little of the first volume is repeated in the second, makes both necessary to those interested in the mineral industry from either a commercial or scientific standpoint. To the economic geologist they are indispensable.

"Its statistics, technology, and trade" describes the aim of the work, but these terms hardly stand in the order of their relative importance as treated in the volume. As it takes the place of the annual statistical number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, it is probable that statistics was the primary object in the mind of the editor. But in the two volumes published the statistical feature is overshadowed by the others; this, however, is not to be regretted, as, instead of being merely reference tables of production, they form convenient handbooks to which the scientist as well as the tradesman

turns for information on any of our mineral products. A good index and table of contents add to its value as a work of reference.

The following subjects are treated by able specialists, many of them in the form of condensed up-to-date monographs: Carborundum, Aluminum, Arsenic, Asbestos, Asphaltum, Bauxite, Cadmium, Cements, The Chemical Industry, Clay, Coal, Copper, Feldspar, Fluorspar, Iron and Steel, Lead, Limestone, Marble, Lime, Lithographic Limestone, Manganese, Marls, Mica, Onyx, Ozokerite, Phosphate Rock, Pyrites, The Rare Elements, Sulphur, Talc and Soapstone, and Zinc. Some of these topics are each treated by several specialists, thus on copper, for example, there are articles by five different writers besides the editor.

Besides the above there are articles by the editor on Abrasive Materials, Alum, Antimony, Barytes, Bismuth, Borax, Bromine, Chrome Iron Ore, Copperas, Cryolite, Gold and Silver, Graphite, Gypsum, Iodine, Magnesite, Magnesium, Nickel, Peat, Petroleum, Phosphorus, Precious Stones, Quicksilver, Salt, Slate, Sodium, Tin, Tungsten, Whetstones, Scythestones, and Grindstones.

There are also valuable summaries of the condition of the mineral industry in the following foreign countries: Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Canada and other British Colonies, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

A chapter on Miscellaneous Statistics gives the imports and exports of Denmark, 1884-93; Holland, 1880-92; Roumania, 1882-93; Switzerland, 1885-93; and the imports of Egypt, 1881-93, and Shanghai, 1889-93. The mineral production of the United States, 1880-93, and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1860-92, is tabulated in a convenient form. In the United States five products show a yearly value exceeding \$40,000,000, as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Coal, bituminous .....	\$124,230,532	\$118,595,834
Coal, anthracite. ....	89,727,982	93,091,670
Pig iron .....	134,668,035	93,888,309
Silver, coining value. ....	84,038,500	78,220,450
Building stone .....	44,589,500	40,000,000
Total value of all mineral products .....	724,821,009	645,084,730

Nearly all the products show a decrease in value in 1893 from the production in 1892, the total decrease being \$79,736,279.

In tabular form are given the assessments levied by mining com-

panies 1887-93. The conditions and fluctuations of the stock market at New York, Boston, and London are given in condensed form.

A new addition to the present volume is a chapter on the Mining Schools of the United States and Canada, in which twenty-four mining schools in the United States and two in Canada are described. State Geological Surveys are given a half page of generalization, which might well be extended to some length, giving specific information of interest and value, or else omitted entirely.

Chapters on the Progress in Ore Dressing in 1893, The Development of Views on the Origin of Ores, and Advance in Methods of Stone Quarrying, all by prominent specialists, complete the contents of the volume.

The portraits and the biographical sketches of some of the leading contributors in the introduction is not the least interesting part of the work. We see here the familiar features of many prominent workers in economic geology.

The one hundred and eleven pages of advertisements are not an attractive feature, and detract from the convenience, appearance, and dignity of the work. The defect might be overlooked if it is only by this means the publishers are enabled to give us so valuable a work of reference, but we surely find no excuse for the nineteen pages of complimentary notices bound up in the volume.

While the second volume did not appear so promptly as the first, yet when one considers the size and varied contents of this volume and the vast quantity of statistical matter collected from all quarters of the globe, he cannot help but marvel at the promptness and dispatch with which Mr. Rothwell, the editor, and Mrs. Braeunlich, the business manager, have put this work on the market. It is practically an up-to-date handbook on the subject, and as such is without a rival in the field.

T. C. HOPKINS.